1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS 2 EASTERN DIVISION 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 08 CR 888 4 Government, Chicago, Illinois 5 VS. March 21, 2011 6 ROD BLAGOJEVICH, Defendant. 10:41 o'clock a.m. 8 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 9 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES B. ZAGEL 10 11 For the Government: 12 THE HONORABLE PATRICK J. FITZGERALD, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY Reid J. Schar 13 Carrie E. Hamilton Assistant United States Attorneys 14 219 South Dearborn Street; 15 Suite 500 Chicago, Illinois 60604 16 17 Court Reporter: 18 Blanca I. Lara, CSR, RPR 219 South Dearborn Street Room 2504 Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 435-5895 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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(The following proceedings were in open court:)

THE CLERK: 2008 CR 888, United States versus

Rod Blagojevich.

MR. SCHAR: Good morning, Judge.

Reid Schar and Carrie Hamilton on behalf of the United States.

MR. SOROSKY: Your Honor, all counsel of record for Mr. Blagojevich are present.

THE COURT: I have a bunch of motions.

Any final words anybody wants to offer?

MR. SCHAR: Judge, I think that we still owe you a response on one of the minimization motions which we intended to file as close as tomorrow, if that's okay?

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. SCHAR: Otherwise, I think we responded to everything except the cancel the trial motion, which I don't think a response is necessary.

THE COURT: Well, the cancel the trial motion actually has not been presented, and my guess is is it won't be presented, which means that it goes away by itself, vanishes into thin air -- well, that's not true, because it remains in the docket forever.

But since it's a motion which asks for something I'm legally not entitled to do, anything

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4 else? 1 MR. SCHAR: Other than that one minimization, Judge, I do not -- I guess there actually was a 3 renewed motion for reconsideration we have not technically responded to. 5 :43AM THE COURT: Right. 6 7 MR. SCHAR: On that one motion, obviously I'm trying to be circumspect because the filing is under 8 seal, but on that one motion, Judge, what they asked for is not Giglio or Brady discoverable material. 10 :43AM THE COURT: No, I read that. 11 MR. SCHAR: Okay. Nothing else. 12 THE COURT: Last minute words? 13 There's one motion which the MS. KAESEBERG: 14 government responded on the medical records that 15 :44AM we'd ask to have until the end of the week to file a 16 reply on. 17 18 THE COURT: Sure. And one of the reasons I'm permitting that is 19 it will be at least a little while before we get to 20 :44AM the witnesses the subject of that motion, so we'll 21 have time to deal with that. 22 The motions, two of them I have, with respect 23 to the protective order by the defendant are denied. 24 I entered the protective order because I wanted the 25 :44AM

1 case tried in the courtroom and not anywhere else, and the materials covered by the protective order are, with very few exceptions, likely to be released subsequently, so we're not talking about the permanency here.

I'll leave the minimization aside.

There is a motion which basically I have dealt with before and I've ruled on before. The title offered by the defense is a very long one, on my notes I refer to it as a motion to admit inadmissible hearsay, and the motion is denied.

There's one thing that's left with this motion that's not asked for but I'm sure defense counsel is aware of it, and that is in the event that appropriate foundation testimony is laid in this case, probably, but not certainly, the only person who can do that is the defendant, then the ruling might change with respect to some items simply because the standard objection to hearsay is that there is no opportunity to cross-examine, there would be an opportunity to cross-examine with respect to some of it. So with that possible exception, the motion is denied.

The honest services motion I'm also denying. I'm assuming this is done simply because you don't

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1 want the point waived because I basically ruled on this previously. It is true that there have been cases since my previous ruling, and I'm assuming defense counsel wanted to make the record with respect to citing additional authority and they've accomplished that purpose. I've read it and I remain unpersuaded that these charges are affected by Skilling.

MR. SOROSKY: Your Honor, if I could interrupt for one minute on the honest services point?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SOROSKY: I don't think anyone would question that based on the Skilling case, United States Supreme Court limited and narrowed honest services.

THE COURT: No question about that.

MR. SOROSKY: And I'm the last person to speak to the government, but I think, as is Your Honor, but I think you and I can say as lawyers, when the government first hatched this case, the government hatched this case under the old honest services law. So, therefore, I think the government found themselves in a peculiar position of having prepared a case where they had, let's say, 50 pieces

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1 of evidence, if you will, and perhaps some of those pieces of evidence were no longer admissible under the new Supreme Court interpretation of the honest services law. And we just would be alerting Your Honor that perhaps shortly before trial, we will be going over certain topics that the government presented in the first trial that the defense would feel may have been fair game for the government to present under the old law that may very well be beyond the scope of the law as it stands today based on the Supreme Court's interpretation.

Now, so we're not talking about per se dismissing any charges, we're speaking of this more in terms of some evidence that may not be admissible under the Court's interpretation.

THE COURT: Which is all right for you to raise that. As you know, we begin the first phase of this which has to do with getting a jury on I intend to take some time on at least April 20th. the 14th and 15th of April, and possibly the 13th as well, to deal with things that we ought to discuss before that time. I think we did in the first trial get a lot of the preliminaries out of the way so that we can proceed smoothly. The only thing, and I'm sure you're aware of this, what the government

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1 is going to say with respect to some of this evidence that I think you're referring to is that the language itself does not constitute an offense, or technically speaking, evidence of an evidence that you regard all the elements together, but I believe they will defend some of it on the grounds that if the defendant could not be convicted based on some piece of evidence or something that was said or something that is said that was done, it nonetheless shows intent and the offenses all require proof of an intent, there might be other collateral purposes for which it's offered.

So since you probably have already seen that train coming down the tracks, you might want to sculpt your motions to deal with that response, plus whatever else the prosecutor is thinking.

MS. KAESEBERG: Your Honor, while we're still talking about the honest services motion, one of the request of the motion is for pretrial jury instructions conference on the honest services jury instructions, would you be open doing something of that nature?

I think we'll have time. If THE COURT: there is anything that's really pressing, I think we can deal with it.

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The request to produce two witnesses, I thought I dealt with this one.

MR. SCHAR: You did.

THE COURT: With respect to medical records, I am unpersuaded that this has any value to the defense at all. I am not, however, ruling that the defense is unable to raise the issue of a particular witness's ability to perceive based on consumption of a prescribed medication, but to do that you don't need the medical records. And, in any event, the medical records are likely themselves to create difficulties for you because it's really, in many cases, another form of hearsay. But the leaving that point aside, generally speaking, we have strong protections against medical records and there is nothing about the proposed testimony of an expert that persuades me that the case cannot be made, if you choose to make it, without the medical records. And I accept the government's representation that they do not have the medical records, nor do they have the identify of the physician. It is possible that the witness might be willing to tell you this, but I doubt it. And --

MS. KAESEBERG: Your Honor, sorry to interrupt you. The medical records motion is one

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that we're asking to reply to by the end of the week --

THE COURT: Okay. Well, right, then it's probably useful that you know what I'm thinking about, because you will have to make something, particularly reading what the expert said. And you haven't gone through the first recourse, which is to ask the witness.

The original disks, the government's response is -- I'm not looking for the response, I'm looking to keep my papers in order because it's a huge pile.

The government's response is, you have an original, there is an original, the machine creates two originals. If you wish to challenge the proposition that the machine creates two originals, I'm sure the government will tell you where to look to find that out. But since we are dealing with duplicative originals, there is no reason to unseal the original wiretap records because the two disks were created at the same time.

And the other thing I don't understand about is why you would need an expert were I to release them. It seems that anyone who could hear and understand English could tell you whether there are any differences between the two.

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with respect to the motion to reconsider contents of some phone calls that are alleged to be missing, I gather from the tenor of the motion that there's no dispute that we're dealing with calls that were not recorded. What the defendant asks for in this case, assuming non-recordation, is notes and memos from telephone conversations. I have no idea whether such memos exists. If they do exist, then we'll have them produced to me under seal. My guess is is these phone calls were fairly typical of prosecutor's calling people, informing them of something, an event that is likely to happen, a courtesy call without discussion. If there's any memos of this or any notes, I will order the government to produce them to me under seal.

With respect to the motion to suppress the recorded conversations, I do deem the matter to be waived. The waiver was made clearly. It is possible that one could revoke a waiver, but I would be unlikely to accept such a revocation considering the timing of this motion which is not quite on the eve of trial but close enough to fall into that category. Moreover, I believe that the motion is going to be fruitless and I believe this was one of the reasons it was waived to begin with.

There is something that I guess is worth a comment, and that is is that whether a disclosure made to the Chief Judge who issued the warrant, that Title 3 order, whether that judge was somehow not fully informed of the nature of the individual on whom some degree of probable cause rested. This is a motion that depends on the premise that a judge who has a Title 3 order of this sort is a pure innocent in the world knowing nothing of the way things work. I have not yet seen it myself any case in which the affiant on which probable cause is based could be characterized as a sterling individual. Mother Francis of the Sisters of Mercy rarely provides probable cause in cases of this In this case, the issuing judge would understand, from the context of this, that there is some element of benefit that the informant expects to get, and should the judge be naive enough not to think that the government told him that he was hoping for this. Could more have been said about the arrangement between the two? Sure. But the fact remains is is the self-interest, reading the affidavit itself, the self-interest of the informant is patent and adding a word or two is, in my view, immaterial to the decision whether to issue the

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1 Title 3 order. This, of course, is dictum because I regard the issue as waived. It is simply an observation. 3 MR. SOROSKY: Your Honor, if I could 4 interrupt for a minute, just so we're clear. We're 5 not saying that the affiant is necessarily not a sterling individual. We don't have any question concerning the affiant's fundamental credibility. we feel the affiant is a little biased against Blagojevich, but we're not questioning his 10 fundamental credibility. 11 THE COURT: You're questioning the adequacy 12 of the data before the judge --13 Right. MR. SOROSKY: 14 THE COURT: -- and I think the data was quite 15 adequate. 16 Right. We just feel that the 17 MR. SOROSKY: informant is not sterling as distinguished from the 18 affiant. 19 THE COURT: Yes. And now you have managed to 20 remove from the record any offense given to the law 21 enforcement officer who is the affiant --22 23 MR. SOROSKY: No. no. no. THE COURT: And I'm sure whoever that special 24

agent was, he's very grateful.

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MS. HAMILTON: I communicated with defense counsel, there are questions at the very end of that juror questionnaire that are highlighted in blue, those are the questions that the defense is proposing be asked to deal with the issue of the first trial.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. HAMILTON: The government has a different question that we would be proposing, and we were trying to come to some agreement with the defense and I think we don't have an agreement on that. So we have an additional question that we would be proposing but I have not given that to you.

THE COURT: Okay. Just e-mail it to me.

MS. HAMILTON: I'll e-mail it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: My initial inclination, if I have not given this to you before --

Page 11 is highlighted in yellow. I forgot what yellow meant.

MS. HAMILTON: These were all one question, they were subparts of one question, and we've broken them out into separate questions.

THE COURT: Okay. And I don't think there was an issue with this.

MS. HAMILTON: Between the parties? No.

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                  THE COURT: Okay.
                  And then I have question 39 which is,
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          according to this, given in the previous one and the
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          government is objecting.
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                  MS. HAMILTON: That's right, Your Honor.
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                  MS. KAESEBERG: We actually don't have a copy
          of the question.
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                  THE COURT: It's a simple question, I'll read
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          it to:
              "... how many attorneys, if any, have you known
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               fairly well?"
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                  MR. GOLDSTEIN: We still propose that
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          question, Your Honor, and ask that it be asked.
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                  THE COURT: I'll put it in the questionnaire.
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                  Then I have another one which I don't know if
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          this is yellow or orange.
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                                 On Page 17, Your Honor?
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                  MS. HAMILTON:
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                  THE COURT: Right.
                  MS. HAMILTON: Question 48, it's orange.
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          It's a new question that was proposed by the defense
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          and the government does not object to it.
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                  THE COURT:
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                              Okay.
                  Then the next one is 19, Page 19, question 55
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          and 56. The reason for this question is fairly
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          patent. Your views?
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MR. GOLDSTEIN: We object, Your Honor. 1 THE COURT: I don't know why you're 2 objecting. I mean, basically this looks to me like 3 maybe it's partly your question. MR. GOLDSTEIN: It actually is not. 5 :07AM question is more of a systemic question, I think the 6 government has said we don't want to discuss, so it's entering into the issue of their views on the system and I don't think it's appropriate, Your 10 Honor. :07AM 11 MR. SCHAR: Judge, I would just add, the genesis of this came actually in talking to various 12 of the jurors afterwards, in part. 13 THE COURT: That's the patent part. 14 MR. SCHAR: Yes. 15 :07AM 16 MS. HAMILTON: Yes. MR. SCHAR: And it's clear that there may 17 have things that got through last time that these 18 questions hopefully will address. 19 THE COURT: I will permit the question to be 20 :08AM asked with one addition, you have a yes and a no, I 21 want a no opinion line as well. 22 If no? 23 MS. HAMILTON:

THE COURT: You have a yes, no, and it's a

question on which somebody may not have an opinion.

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The "if yes" part is fine, because that is somebody -- which somebody will not answer that if they have no opinion.

There's no objection to question 71, it's yellow.

MS. HAMILTON: That's right.

THE COURT: The next one is orange and that's 81.

MS. HAMILTON: That's just an addition that the parties agree to.

THE COURT: Good.

Question 83?

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Yes, Your Honor, at the last trial we did object to it, it was admitted over objection. We still object and if we can give one recommendation. There is a line beginning on the third line, it starts with the sentence before "received" if Your Honor does allow the question we would at least ask that that sentence be stricken.

THE COURT: No, I'm not striking it. This is actually an instruction that I routinely give, and there's good reason to give it.

So now we are down to 92 through 99, which are the defense questions.

MR. SCHAR: And, Judge, we have, I think as

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1 Ms. Hamilton said, we have a proposed single question to address the issue of the first trial, we'll e-mail that to Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Is it a very long question, short 4 question? One you could read to me now? 5 :10AM MR. SCHAR: We could read it. 6 7 MS. HAMILTON: Sure: ".... have you read, heard, or seen anything 8 about a trial in the summer of 2010 involving 9 Rod Blagojevich either at the time of trial or 10 :11AM since that time?" 11 "If yes, please explain what you have read, 12 heard or seen." 13 THE COURT: I will take that question and 14 strike 93, 94, 95, I'm striking 98, I'm striking 99. 15 :11AM This leaves some we have to talk about. 16 Did I say strike 97? 17 18 MS. HAMILTON: No. THE COURT: Good, because I didn't want to 19 strike that. 20 :13AM We're discussing 92, 96 and 97. 92 is: 21 "... public or peer pressure interfere with your 22 ability to render a fair verdict in this case." 23 MS. HAMILTON: And, Judge, it's the 24 government's position that that question is actually 25 :13AM

redundant to a series of questions that the jurors we asked before.

THE COURT: Which are those?

MS. HAMILTON: It starts at question 75. I mean, it's really --

THE COURT: Okay, let me look first. That was on the discuss list.

(Brief pause.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: It is not redundant, Your Honor. Proposed question 92 is also from our speaking with jurors. That was pretty obvious what was going on in the deliberation room, there was a lot of peer pressure that was occurring during deliberations. It didn't have anything necessarily to do with evidence or information that they received about the defendant before the trial, it had to do with their ability to render a fair verdict not based on peer pressure, which based on our communications with the jurors happened quite frequently.

THE COURT: I'm striking the question and let me tell you why. The nature of jury deliberations clearly involves and invites, not just involves it invites, spirited debate. One juror can tell another juror if he thinks that the other juror's

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1 opinion is wrong, and actually sometimes language goes beyond wrong, jurors in fact on occasion insult each other. This is the process that we have. to say well, there's no peer pressure, is basically to say that a juror should not be influenced by the opinion strongly invoiced or even mildly invoiced by another juror. And that's the basic flaw with this. What you're looking for in jurors is not that they won't yield to a strongly voiced opinion of another juror because it's changed their mind, when we talk about peer pressure it's family and a variety of other things, and that is what is covered from the previous questions, so I'm striking this question. Moving on to 96, this is basically how

intensely did you follow prior media coverage of this, and I'm inclined to ask this one.

Judge, could we simply ask MS. HAMILTON: that you strike, with respect to 96 and 97, "first trial" and just have it say "of the trial"?

THE COURT: Fine with you?

MR. GOLDSTEIN: We have no objection to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So then we're okay with 96 and 97.

Then I think we're set.

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Case: 1:08-cr-00888 Document #: 1048 Filed: 09/11/12 Page 22 of 27 PageID #:17134 22 MS. HAMILTON: Judge, I'll revise that and 1 e-mail that to your chambers. 2 3 THE COURT: Right. Anything else we have to deal with? 4 Judge --5 MR. SCHAR: 6 MR. SOROSKY: And --7 Go ahead. Sorry. Just to make sure we're 8 MR. SCHAR: working on your schedule, the government has a couple of motions in limine that we'll file probably 10 not -- sometime in the first week of April to make 11 sure that it's -- hopefully if it needs to be 12 responded to, can be responded to by the 13th, 14th, 13 or 15th that we can address at that time. тf 14 you want it done earlier than that, we could try to 15 work at it and do it earlier than that. 16 THE COURT: No, it doesn't have to be done 17 earlier than that. And a lot of this stuff really 18 doesn't make sense without a lawyer standing in 19 20

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front of you. The written word is not telling you what you need to hear.

Mr. Walker will send out a notice scheduling you for probably, depending on how things go the first day, probably two days in that week, which may very well take us to rulings which are issued at

least a week and maybe ten days before an opening statement is given, which ought to be enough time particularly since this is the second time around.

Anything else?

MR. SOROSKY: Two things. One, the Court had mentioned earlier one of the motions that the defense filed is a motion to dismiss the second trial and proceed to sentencing and so forth. Since everyone knows about the motion, we'd ask if the Court would indulge all the parties and perhaps rule on the motion now. I don't know if the Court needs the --

THE COURT: Well, interesting enough, under our rules --

MR. SOROSKY: Unless the Court needs more time --

THE COURT: Under our rules, you're supposed to present the motion before I can rule on it and you actually have until March 23rd I think, either tomorrow or the 23rd to present the motion.

MR. SOROSKY: Would the Court indulge us as having been presented now and perhaps the Court can rule?

THE COURT: You know, it's difficult for me to rule because I don't actually think it's a

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motion. It looks like something else intended for an audience different than the Court.

MR. SOROSKY: No, no, no, it was intended for Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, except for the fact that you're asking me to do something which I have absolutely no legal right to do, and I would rather not express my view on the wisdom and equity of the motion in the first place.

MR. SOROSKY: Well, that could be an interesting legal debate as to whether a court, whether it's Your Honor or anyone else, has the power to do what it's suggested in the motion.

THE COURT: Well, we have this structure in our government which we have a legislative branch and an executive branch and a judicial branch, and the judicial branch is not supposed to exercise powers that belong to the executive branch, which you know very well, and that's what the motion asks me to do, to exercise the powers of the executive branch and we don't do that here. So my response is is to borrow something from legislative procedure, this particular motion is going to die for want of a second, so we're done with it.

MR. SOROSKY: Now, when the Court, in 2010,

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1 set an April 20th date, it turns out to be a Wednesday with the following Friday Good Friday, in light of that would the Court want to begin instead of the 20th maybe Monday, April 25th?

THE COURT: No, I want to begin on the 20th because, if you recall, the 20th is a screening day and I'd like to get at least that paperwork out of the way, and it's possible that if all goes well, we might have some jury selection process on the Thursday, we will probably not sit on Good Friday.

I also need to inform you that there will be one day during the course of the scheduled trial, one week in which we will have hearings on Friday because I'm absolutely required to be in Washington on another date that week and I will tell the jury and we'll issue the date.

MR. SCHAR: Judge, just so I understand, the 20th, we don't have to be in court, that is when the jurors come in and fill out the questionnaire?

THE COURT: The issue is you have to be available.

Sure. Right. But there's no MR. SCHAR: anticipation of selection.

> Right. THE COURT:

Thank you, Judge. MR. SCHAR:

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          THE COURT: Okay?
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          MR. SCHAR: Yes, Judge.
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          MR. SOROSKY: Does the Court want to set any
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   dates between now and the 20th?
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          THE COURT: Mr. Walker will do that.
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          MR. SCHAR: Thanks, Judge.
                          Thank you, Judge.
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          MS. HAMILTON:
          MR. SOROSKY: Thank you.
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                           Thank you, Your Honor.
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          MS. KAESEBERG:
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